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U. S. Army Forces in the Pacific

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

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SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 9

June 1946

PART IV
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

1. Dr. Y. S. Lee, Korean director of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, left for the United States to attend the International Health Conference of the United Nations Organization. He will return in about one month.

Welfare Visual Education

2. A series of slides with explanatory script was prepared concerning welfare as a community responsibility. A lecture program sponsored by the Department of Education will circulate it through the provinces.

The slides will instruct the general public and local officials on welfare service, sources of aid and means of obtaining it and the part played by each level of government in granting relief.

3. Preparations for producing two welfare training films were made. One of the films will deal with child institutions and the other with the work relief program.

Social Work Training Program

4. A social work training program is being established under which a group of Korean women will be trained to do medical social work in the Health Clinics at Seoul and public assistance workers already employed in local offices will receive in-service training.

Letters were sent to leading schools of social work in the United States requesting help in obtaining teaching media and suggestions for basic school curriculums.

Welfare Supplies

5. About 200 tons of relief supplies arrived from Hawaii, sent by the Korean Community in Hawaii and the Honolulu Council of Churches. Included were adults' and children's clothing, yard goods, blankets and medical and school supplies.

6. About 14,000 salvaged khaki garments were dyed dark blue and will be distributed to the provincial welfare offices.

Flood Relief

7. On 25 June three boats loaded with relief supplies left Inchon for Pyongtaek where floods had caused severe damage.

Housing

8. Provincial welfare offices were requested to report all building facilities in their province suitable to serve as emergency shelters if needed for homeless families next winter.

9. An estimated 80,000 of the 400,000 population of Pusan are transient refugees returning from Japan and China, creating a serious housing and welfare problem there.

10. The growing shortage of housing facilities is not being met by new construction because of the lack of building materials.

Repatriation

11. By 23 June 769,020 Japanese had returned to Japan from North and South Korea and 981,573 Koreans had returned to South Korea, 897,601 from Japan and 83,972 from other Pacific areas. Chart, page 67 shows repatriation to and from Korea.

On 23 June 522 Japanese nationals, excluding refugees from the north, remained in South Korea.

Nine hundred forty-six Korean repatriates arrived at Inchon on 15 June from Borneo.

12. On 10 June repatriation from North China was completed except for a few Koreans who requested and received permission to stay.

13. Pusan was temporarily closed to repatriation activities in early June due to cholera. Refugees from the north temporarily flooded the refugee camps and necessitated additional housing and medical, food and other emergency supplies. Repatriation continued through the ports of Kunsan and Inchon.

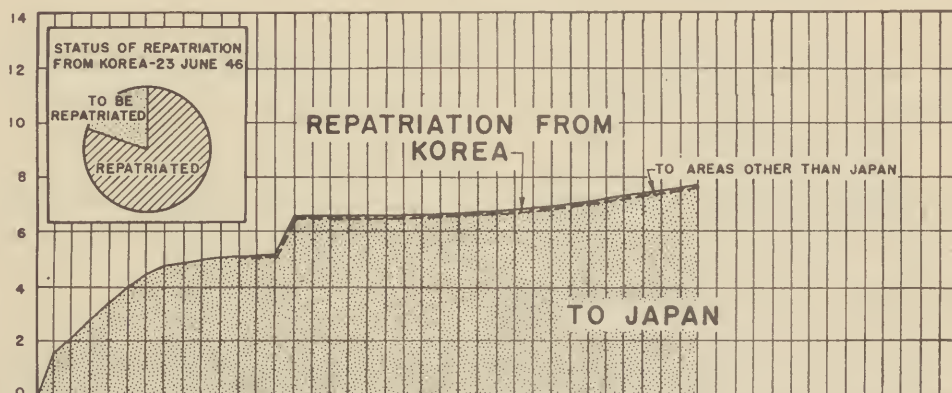
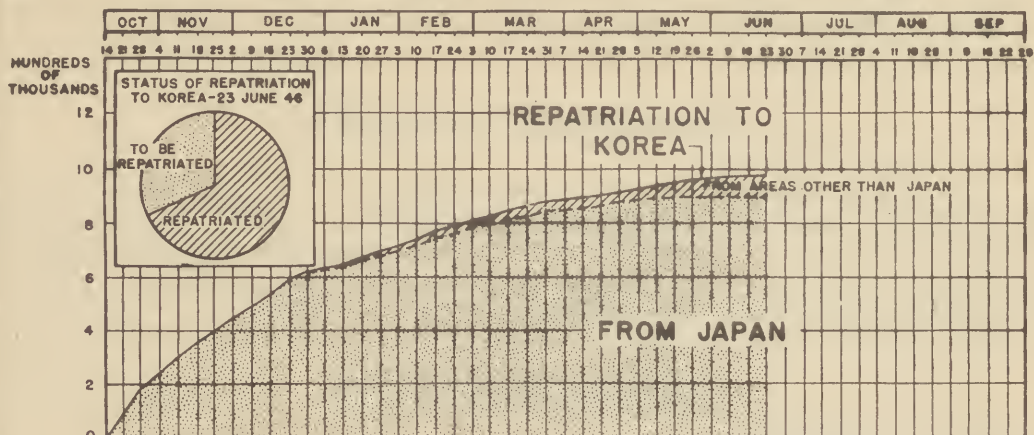
On 11 June there were 7,000 Japanese refugees in camps at Seoul, 6,000 at Kaesong, 3,400 at Uijongbu and 2,600 at Chumunjin. With the arrival of sufficient ships for repatriation all but 2,500 who had not passed the required quarantine regulations boarded ship and were enroute to Japan by 15 June.

14. The Japanese Relief Society was directed to reduce its personnel 50 percent due to the decreased flow of refugees from North Korea since the repatriation peak in early 1946. Those relieved of their duties will return to Japan.

15. The refugee problem and plans to meet it were discussed by provincial welfare directors of South Korea at a conference in Seoul 24 to 28 June.

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM KOREA

CUMULATIVE TOTALS WEEKLY -1945 AND 1946



NOTE: FIRST REPORT OF REPATRIATION TO KOREA COVERED PERIOD TO 28 OCT 45; FIRST REPORT OF REPATRIATION FROM KOREA COVERED PERIOD TO 21 OCT 45

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Refugee Camps

16. The U. S. Army is constructing refugee camps at Kaesong, Uijongbu and Chumunjin with capacities of 4,000, 5,000 and 4,000 respectively. Military Government units will be responsible for food, water and sanitary conditions and also will handle the quarantine and processing of refugees for shipment to Japan.

17. In operation since 1 April, the Seoul Refugee Camp has increased its capacity from 2,000 to 6,000 persons. Food, clothing, medical treatment, housing and employment are provided.

Prior to 1 April all refugees entering Seoul were handled by individual relief societies. From 20 January to 20 February the expenditures of these societies totaled ¥ 1,739,293 and 119,546 refugees were cared for at a per capita cost of ¥ 14.55.

During the two months subsequent to 1 April 107,474 refugees were cared for by the Seoul Refugee Camp at an average cost of ¥ 7.29 per capita. Expenses were ¥ 783,486 and construction, repairs and improvement of conditions of the camp caused an additional expenditure of ¥ 1,359,750.

Contributions to the camp totaled ¥ 186,687.97. Donations of food and money and sponsorship of plays and entertainment are becoming more frequent.

18. Two Korean doctors and six members of the Japanese Welfare Society were sent to the Chumunjin refugee camp to assist in processing Japanese refugees from North Korea. Forty thousand cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine were also dispatched.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

19. A health center is being established in Seoul. A tuberculosis clinic has been set up and a maternal, infant and child welfare clinic, a venereal disease clinic and an ophthalmological clinic will be added. They will be primarily diagnostic and operated in co-operation with established hospitals.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Sorokdo Leprosarium

20. The Sorokdo Leprosarium is operating at near capacity. The staff was reduced from 275 to 235 and additional houses were provided for the lepers by rearranging the staff quarters.

Sufficient rice has been provided the leprosarium. Chaulmoogra oil was obtained in small quantities from Shanghai but the supply is limited and further sources are being sought.

Masan Tuberculosis Sanatorium

21. The Masan Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Kyongsang-namdo opened 1 June. It is the first national tuberculosis sanatorium in Korea and is equipped with modern X-ray equipment, hospital supplies, a pharmacy, an operating room and beds for 300 patients. The staff includes experienced physicians and 30 nurses and nurses' aids.

Fifteen patients are now being treated and many more applications for admission being processed. No admission charge, hospital fee or medical expense is sought of any patient.

NURSING AFFAIRS

22. The Third Nursing Arts Institute commenced 10 June at the Red Cross Hospital in Seoul. The course will last two months, attended by 65 qualified nurses recommended by the provincial health departments. The curriculum covers modern nursing procedures, nursing history and nursing ethics.

23. The First Nursing Administration and Supervision Institute opened at the Red Cross Hospital in Seoul 10 June. Hospital administration, hospital supervision and modern nursing are taught in the six-week course. Classes are conducted by prominent Korean doctors and chief nurses of various Seoul hospitals.

Midwife Refresher Course

24. On 10 July 12 midwives will complete the first two-month Midwife Refresher Course conducted at the Seoul City Hospital. The course includes modern nursing and midwifery. The graduates will serve as instructors and supervisors of midwifery in Kyonggi-do.

Midwife Qualification Examinations

25. Of the 105 midwives who took the Midwife Qualification Examinations in South Korea 77 passed. Their representation by provinces follows:

MEDICAL EDUCATION

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

SOUTH KOREA - JUNE 1946

MD'S, LIMITED DOCTORS* & HERB DOCTORS*

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF PRACTITIONERS	
	0	200 400 600 800 1,000 1,200
KYONGGI-DO		
KYONGSANG-PUKTO		
KANGWAN-DO		
KYONGSANG-NAMDO		
CHOLLA-NAMDO		
CHOLLA-PUKTO		
CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO		
CHUNGCHONG-PUKTO		

LEGEND

- MEDICAL DOCTORS
- DOCTORS LIMITED TO LOCAL PRACTICE
- HERB DOCTORS

RATIO OF GRADUATE MEDICAL DOCTORS TO POPULATION**

38° ————— 36°

ALL SOUTH KOREA = 1:10,679

LEGEND

ONE GRADUATE M.D. PER GIVEN POPULATION

- UNDER 5,000
- 5,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 14,999
- 15,000 - 19,999
- 20,000 - 24,999

* NO NEW LICENSES ARE BEING ISSUED TO LIMITED AND HERB DOCTORS

** POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1 MAY 1944

SOURCE: USAMGIK

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27. An examining board of nine leading Korean doctors was appointed for the licensure of doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists and nurses.

Pharmacy examinations are also planned for July and dental, veterinary and nursing examinations will be held shortly thereafter.

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Medical Journal

29. In late May the second issue of the Kyonggi-do Medical Journal was distributed. It contained 12 articles translated from American medical magazines. Each doctor in Kyonggi-do received a copy.

Plans are being made to issue the Journal twice a month. It is hoped that in the future Korean doctors will contribute articles to the publication.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

30. Up to 25 May there were 398 licenses issued to dentists, distributed by province as follows:

Kyonggi-do	255 a/
Kyongsang-pukto	35
Kyongsang-namdo	33
Cholla-pukto	21
Chungchong-namdo	19
Kangwon-do	16
Chungchong-pukto	9
Hwanghae-do	5
Cholla-namdo	<u>5</u>
Total	398

a/ 204 of these are located in Seoul.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Education

31. The Institute for Veterinary Research, Pusan, gave a short course in veterinary affairs to 70 students of the Taegu Agricultural School.

32. Agriculture middle schools of South Korea were directed to discontinue their veterinary curriculums, all courses in the future to be taught at college levels. Veterinary schools of the agriculture colleges will improve their curriculums by adding more practical veterinary work in place of agricultural subjects.

SUPPLY

Production

33. Sufficient cholera vaccine is being produced in the laboratories of the Department of Public Health and Welfare to satisfy requirements of all provinces. The National Institute for Prevention of Communicable Diseases produced 15,980,050 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine since 15 May.

34. Manufacture of three pyrethrum insecticides was approved and gasoline allocated from U.S. stocks for the purpose.

Distribution

35. On 26 June the Bureau of Preventive Medicine distributed 3,150,000 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine to all provinces in South Korea.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Cholera

36. The cholera epidemic was well under control by the middle of June. By 30 June 1,212 cases had been reported with 651 deaths. Areas of largest incidence were Taegu, Pusan, Cheju Island and Mokpo. There have been no cases among U.S. personnel.

One million persons were inoculated at Seoul, 400,000 at Pusan and 260,000 at Taegu. Investigations of the first 79 deaths in Pusan disclosed that 42 had not been inoculated, 26 had been once and 11 had been twice.

Over 100 Korean doctors and medical students from Seoul volunteered for duty in epidemic areas. Medical officers of the U. S. Army aided the Korean doctors and their staffs.

